

Southern Pacific Stage Line.

Running on the Butterfield Overland Route.
The Great Thoroughfare of Arizona.
Reduction of Time.
Tucson to San Francisco four and a half days; to Yuma sixty-five hours.

DAILY
Carrying Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express 125 miles per day, schedule time, with 4 and 6-horse

CONCORD COACHES,
Connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Yuma for all parts of California.

Also connecting with the following points in Arizona:
North—FLORENCE, SILVER KING, GLOBE CITY, PINAL MINES, PHOENIX, McDOWELL, WICKENBURG and PRESCOTT.

West—Adamsville, Pima Reservation, Maricopa Wells, Gila Bend, Stanwix, Gila City and Yuma.

East—Silver City, Fort Bayard, Las Cruces, Mesilla and Santa Fe, N. M. Connecting at

Mesilla with Stage for El Paso, Forts Davis, Stockton, Concho, Worth, and San Antonio, Texas.

The best organized and equipped stage line on the continent, and complete in all its connections.

KERENS & MITCHELL, Proprietors.
FRANK STAPLES, Agt. at Tucson.
JAS. A. MOORE, Supt. Maricopa Division, Maricopa Wells.

WM. M. GRIFFITH, Supt. Yuma Division, Yuma.

California and Arizona Stage Co.
Carrying U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Semi-Weekly from Florence.

Tri-Weekly from Wickenburg, West.

STAGES OF THIS LINE NOW LEAVE Florence twice a week, (on arrival of Southern Pacific Mail Line from Tucson) for

Phoenix, Wickenburg and Prescott.
Connecting at Wickenburg with our Tri-Weekly Line of Stages from

Prescott for Ehrenberg, Indian Wells, terminus of S. P. R. R.

And all points in California; also connecting at Prescott with our Line of Stages for Mineral Park, Corbat and Hardyville.

Tickets to any of the above named points can be had by applying at office of Southern Pacific Mail Co's Line, Tucson; also through tickets to

Colton, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and San Jose.

Can be had by applying at any of the offices of the company in the Territory.

JOHN H. PIERSON, Secy.,
Wickenburg, Arizona.
JAS. STEWART, Gen. Supt.,
San Bernardino, Cal.
Geo. A. BROWN, Agent Florence.

ATTENTION PASSENGERS.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 20, 1877, the undersigned will run a

Line of Stages

—Between—

Florence and Globe City, A. T.

Stages leave Florence Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock a. m., and

Leave Globe City Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 6 o'clock a. m.

DODGE & SUTHERLAND, Proprietors.

E. M. PRANCE, WM. H. SUTHERLAND,
Agt. at Globe City. Agent at Florence,
C. M. DODGE, Gen'l Supt.,
Florence, Arizona, Jan'y 20, 1877. 15-6m

FOR GLOBE DISTRICT

VIA GOODWIN.

THE EASTERN STAGE, LEAVING Tucson every Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m.,

Makes Direct Connection via Goodwin with Lucy's Globe City Express.

Fare to Globe City, \$30.
Excursion Tickets to go and return, \$50.
Apply at Stage Office in Tucson.

Post-Office Directory.

Office hours on week days, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m.

Sundays the office will remain open a half hour after the distribution of the mails from the East and West, and from 3 o'clock p. m. to 3.30 p. m.

EASTERN MAILS.

ARRIVE.
DAILY—At 12 m.

DEPART.
DAILY—These mails close at 10.30 a. m.

WESTERN MAILS.

ARRIVE.
DAILY—At 8 o'clock a. m.

DEPART.
DAILY—At 4 o'clock p. m. These mails close at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

MAIL FOR TUBAC, MONUMENT AND CRITENDEN, departs weekly on Monday at 8 a. m., and arrives weekly, on Saturday at 10 a. m.

MAIL FOR SARABE FLAT AND SONORA, departs weekly, on Monday at 11 a. m., and arrives weekly, on Saturday at 10 a. m.

MONEY ORDERS AND REGISTERED MATTER will receive attention at any time during postoffice hours, except during distribution of the mails. Sundays excepted.

C. H. LOPEZ, P. M.

By C. R. DEANE, Asst. P. M.

THE CITIZEN'S OFFICE is now better than ever supplied with job papers, and is prepared to do better and cheaper work than is done elsewhere in Arizona. The bill head and letter papers are the very best and they will be printed to order at a very small profit; also have a great variety of cards which will be printed and sold from \$5.00 per thousand upwards.

THE CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

Humorous if Not Intelligent.

The subjects of railroads and freights to Arizona are just now being handled by the press of San Francisco, New York and other cities in a very humorous if not intelligent way. The editors write with all the ease and directness which Mark Twain said he could when writing about a subject of which he knew nothing. Here is a sample from the San Francisco Post of July 14:

For many years past the Arizona imports have come by railroad and wagon from the East and by water via the Gulf of California and the Gila river from this city. Both ways were slow and tedious. The steamers of the Colorado Steam Navigation Company left this city only once every twenty-one days, and even then, though the freights went direct to Florence and Tucson by water, etc.

Capt. Quinlan, Jenks, Cavaness, Bowley, Fields, Noriega and other noted navigators between Yuma and Tucson, will very likely read this with surprise, and admire the intelligence of the geographical sharp of the Post; and Capt. Moore, Kerens & Mitchell, Capron, and even our old friend Platt, of Kansas City, all of whom now run or have run mail packets on the line, will smile and wonder what on earth they thought so much harpy for and why they went off on the plains and fool away thousands of dollars to dig wells to supply their steam works with water, while their crafts were sailing right along "by water." Further along in the same article, the Post says:

Another obstacle is, that whenever hauling is required, as from Ehrenberg to Prescott, the road is extremely rough, and water and feed are of the scarcest, there being one stretch of forty-five miles where no water is obtainable and has to be carried.

The editor of the Post evidently did not get sight of much water when at or between Prescott and Ehrenberg.

The New York Sun has recently taken on the Arizona railway and freight business in hand, and on the first day electrifies the country. The Central and Southern Pacific, says the wise Sun, now occupy all the approaches to the Pacific Coast; they never will let freights and fares overland be reduced, for however low the charges westward to their roads, enough will be charged the balance of the way to keep up present figures; if Tom Scott should build the Texas Pacific, the Pacific monopoly would control all the same, etc. The Sun also says that the Southern Pacific runs daily steamers loaded with freight, from Yuma south to Mexican ports and north almost to Colville! And it has more in the same strain which is equally true and entertaining.

Favorable Comparison of Tucson with Prescott.

In a Prescott letter to The Post, Col. Hinton says Prescott "has more hopes than realization, more prospects than prosperity, yet it is thriving and busy," and farther on says:

The question of Prescott's future enters into the scope of this letter. I fear that the local pride which exists here, as at Tucson, so strongly, will not be satisfied with what I may have to say. The hospitality that has been shown me renders it no easy task to write that I cannot share in the hopes so generally entertained of the future importance of this place. It does not seem to be on the highway to anywhere in special; it does, however, seem to be the center of a very rich mineral section, which will of itself yet make an important place. Tucson, on the contrary, which struck me as so "uncomely" in its outward aspect, must have before it a large future of general importance. It is at the diverging point of a great natural geographical high road. The main arterial route east and west must pass through or near it, and from it, going southward, will diverge the main railroad, but not only to the Gulf of California, but to the City of Mexico, and so in the not distant future knitting to us the Caribbean sea and the isthmus of Panama in one great system of scientific highways. Looking at the physical geography of the region, north and south, and viewing its relations to the entire country, I observe that the 32d parallel route is through a great valley—that of the Gila—for a large part of the distance it traverses in Arizona. I observe that this is the only valley road opening through the American Cordilleras, from the Mexican to the British line. The pathway of the largest material activity must, then, be found within that basin. My views on the future importance of Tucson, general as well as local, are founded on my conception of the necessities shown by the physical features of the region. A glance at the map will fortify this position. To what, then, must Prescott look? An active development of her great resources; to the fact that the region about her will sustain a considerable population, and to the wise encouragement of a system of narrow gauge railroads, by which the valleys, etc., of the great Colorado plateau can be traversed.

Col. Hinton is informed that the Union Pacific company will build the railroad south from Salt Lake direct to the Gulf of California, through Arizona and Sonora to Guaymas, and says: Such a road would pass within fifty or twenty miles to the east of Prescott. The general direction of such a line would be southeast to Tucson, or near it, and then down the valley of the Santa Cruz to Sonora. The route to Guaymas is already surveyed, and I am assured by other sources of information that Boston capital, which has always been the mainspring of the Union Pacific, is actively seeking the concession from Mexico. Such a road will materially help Prescott, but in my judgment it must more largely tend to make Tucson a great railroad center.

A Few Facts About Silver.

(From the Bankers' Magazine.)

An effort will be made in the next number to re-establish silver money in this country. The great importance of the subject, the general interest of the question and its possible speedy decision, have induced this magazine to give many pages to the views of writers on silver money. It is not, however, its province to act as advocate upon one side of the question upon which there are honest differences of opinion. It can more properly let arguments for and against it rest on their own merits and allow its readers to draw their own conclusions and form their own opinions. As the silver question is to many a new one, we give a statement of some of the important facts for the information of those readers who cannot devote time to a general study of the question.

Silver has not depreciated except when measured by gold. Measured by general commodities, silver throughout the world has not lessened in value. The able report of the British Silver Commission fully shows this.

The chief cause of the fall in the prices of silver measured by gold is its demonetization by Germany and the United States and the limit of coinage by France and some other countries in Europe.

Legislation affected the relative price of gold and silver. If the civilized world used silver and gold at a fixed relation of value, say fifteen and a half to one, the ratio would not alter from a change in the cost of production or in the amount of production of either metal.

The annual production of gold within this century has varied ten fold. Silver, however, is the metal of greater stability of production. The use of silver or gold, or of both, as money, is properly a question of expediency, and not of honesty. A silver dollar on its own merit is as honest money as a gold dollar.

In the arguments as to the merits of silver money, hard words convey no one, and the advocates of gold money have little headway by applying the epithets "inflationists" and "dishonest."

The right of a debtor to pay a debt in either silver or gold is an old one. As to the best time to remonetize silver, we have the argument on one side that it should not be done until some agreement is entered into by the principal commercial nations of the world, and that to obtain this common agreement a congress of international scientists shall meet and discuss the question and agree upon the best plan.

On the other side there is the strong and likely to be convincing argument that to remonetize silver before we resume specie payments is the best way; first, that we shall receive the threatened influx of silver in exchange for merchandise, gold being an article of merchandise before specie resumption; so that if we lose our gold in exchange for silver, it will not be on a fixed basis, but on respective valuations; second, the statement that debtors have rights as well as creditors meets with popular recognition, and also that it is due to debtors to restore silver at once, and in more prosperous times discuss monetary changes at our leisure, when having both silver and gold as money, necessity or choice may decide upon a single standard, provided the single standard becomes necessary or advisable.

The fact that silver has been in use as money in two-thirds of the world, and having been so for 4,000 years; the comparison of the condition of Germany going through bankruptcy on a gold basis, and France growing rich on bimetallic money; the evident advantages of abundant metallic money, of using the metal mined so largely in this country—all these have effect, and while only in each one a partial truth, yet they are forcible arguments in the aggregate. Certainly the drift of public opinion is in favor of silver.

What is Capital?

CAMP BOWIE, July 12, 1877.

EN ARIZONA CITIZEN: A very lively dispute between two soldiers of this post, regarding the correct definition of the word "capital," as applied to wealth or property, has resulted in an agreement to refer the matter to you for settlement. Webster has been consulted, and insulted also, by a refusal of one of the parties to accept that work as authority. The disputed point is as follows: B claims that what he calls accumulated labor is capital; that property, merchandise, etc., is capital, and that money is only the representative of that capital. On the other hand, C contends that money is the real capital; that property or goods are capital only because they represent or have a money value; that labor is not capital, except as it produces money or its equivalent in return. Please answer through the columns of your paper and say who is right, B or C.

L. C.

REMARKS.—We will not attempt any specific reply, especially as Webster has been "consulted and insulted" without a settlement of the point at issue. In general commercial language, capital means money. Expressions like these are in common use: There is much idle capital; or much capital unemployable; or it is difficult to get capital for this or that railway, manufacturing or other enterprise; or capitalists do not care to invest their money in this or that; or capital is abundant for such and such purposes, etc., all meaning money only. But in the affairs of the world, a variety of substances, powers and qualifications are treated as capital. The lawyer and doctor have their capital or means of income in their qualifications to perform professional service, and just in proportion as they are qualified and devoted to their callings, will their income be large. The farmer's capital is in his land, stock, etc.

But it is almost useless to discuss or even remark upon the subject. For the purposes of an income, many people have much capital and little money, and many have much money and little or nothing else.

"CHARLES JOHNSON," said Justice Wandall at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, "you have been under the influence of liquor. Now, why do you drink? It doesn't do you any good, and you see the trouble you get into. Here I am sixty years old and never touched a drop of liquor." "You've missed an awful lot of fun, Judge," said Charles, sadly. "Ten days!" said the court, sternly. "N. Y. World."

ARIZONA CITIZEN

Job Office

—has a New and—

FIRST CLASS MACHINE PRESS,

—together with a—

NEW STOCK OF JOB TYPE

—of the—

LATEST DESIGNS AND STYLES

—The—

PRESENT OUTFIT OF JOB MATERIAL

—has been selected in the—

SAN FRANCISCO TYPE FOUNDRIES,

—with great care and—

Professional Taste.

Keeping in view the especial demands and needs of this market.

—No necessarily whatever to—

Send Outside Arizona for Job Work.

The late unanimous evidence of all parties who have had work done in this office is that they could have got

NO BETTER DESIGNS OR FINISH

—of—

EXECUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

And that the work was done as cheaply as if executed in the large cities,

—and at a—

LOWER PRICE THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN IN ARIZONA.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND EXPEDITIOUS WORK.

Vigorous, and popular company has now established itself as a permanent organization in this Territory, thereby offering

Superior Advantages

In the matter of Life Insurance.

They have fully complied with the laws of Arizona. Have been licensed by the Territorial Treasurer, and have a responsible legal representative resident in Arizona.

This Company from its favorable location,

Secures Higher Rates of Interest

On its investments than Eastern Companies. Each Policy Holder being a member, receives his share of the surplus.

Its policies are world-wide.

No restrictions on travel or residence.

For information relative to Insurance, apply to any of the Board of Directors or to

HUGH FARLEY, Secretary.

Office on Congress street, Tucson, March 13, 1874.

Instructions Closely Followed.

All Blanks requiring it, bound neatly and practically.

All kinds and sizes of

POSTERS.

All kinds and qualities of

BLANKS.

STOCK CERTIFICATES.

LEGAL BLANKS.

PAMPHLETS.

Printed and bound.

LETTER AND ENVELOPE HEADS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN T. SMITH, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of John T. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator and administratrix, at his office in the town of Phoenix, within ten months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

J. D. RUMBER, Administrator.

Phoenix, Arizona, June 28, 1877. 40-40

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN T. SMITH, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of John T. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator and administratrix, at his office in the town of Phoenix, within ten months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

J. D. RUMBER, Administrator.

Phoenix, Arizona, June 28, 1877. 40-40

Invitations.

Bill-Heads.

Tobacco Labels.

All County.

Official Blanks.

Circulars.

Posters.

Cards.

of every variety.

Tickets, Etc., Etc.

The most ordinary job will receive careful and prompt attention, and all difficult styles of work will have full justice done to their merits.

MISSOURI VALLEY

Life Insurance Co.

Principal office

LEAVENWORTH, - - - Kansas.

Branch Office,

TUCSON, - - - ARIZONA

D. M. SWAN, Pres. J. I. JONES, Sec'y

HUGH FARLEY, Secretary.

Dr. J. C. HANDY, Med. Examiner.

H. FARLEY, Attorney.

Directors.

C. H. LORD, J. W. HOPKINS.

SAM'L HUGHES, R. R. DELONG.

HUGH FARLEY, W. W. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WASSON.

The Branch Office of the above Sound, Vigorous, and popular company has now established itself as a permanent organization in this Territory, thereby offering

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HUGH FARLEY, Secretary.

Office on Congress street, Tucson, March 13, 1874.

Ordinance No. 8.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF TUCSON

do hereby enact, that all persons who shall

slaughter any cattle, sheep or swine within the corporate limits of the City of Tucson, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 5. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 6. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 7. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 8. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 9. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 10. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 11. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 12. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 13. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 14. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each and every day that the same shall continue, and every day that the same shall continue, shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

Sec. 15. Any person or persons who shall keep a hog pen in his, her or their premises, so that it shall be offensive or produce a disagreeable smell, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined